

# NC-4 Delayed at Azores Again by Heavy Winds



## The Evening World.

WEATHER—Showers to-day and to-night; Friday fair.



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# GERMANS AT COBLENZ WARNED BY U.S.

## Wilson Counted On to Lift July 1 Ban on Beer

### READ'S START FOR LISBON FROM AZORES IS DEFERRED AGAIN BY ROUGH WEATHER

Heavy Seas Reported Off Ponta Delgada in Message to Washington.

TOWERS STEPS ASIDE.

Relinquishes Command of NC Flight to Skipper of the "Four."

WASHINGTON, May 22.—High winds to-day again prevented the Naval Seaplane NC-4 from leaving Ponta Delgada for Lisbon, on the second leg of her transatlantic flight. The Navy Department this morning received the following message from Admiral Jackson at Ponta Delgada: "NC-4 will not leave to-day. Seas too rough for start."

The weather forecast for the Azores district called to the Navy Department to-day held out promise that conditions might be favorable tomorrow for continuation of the flight, as the blow from the southwest was moving northeastward. The forecast follows: "Wind 30 miles south-southwest; cloudy; visibility good; sea rather rough; continuing strong southwest winds and cloudy sky Thursday; disturbance continues its eastward or northeastward course and may remove its influence from this district to-night."

The department also received to-day a cable message via Lisbon that had taken three days in transmission. It said nothing had been heard of the NC-3. This incident was promptly called to the attention of Rear Admiral Plunkett at Lisbon and he was urged to make every effort to get communication arrangements at that point on a satisfactory basis in order to insure prompt transmission of the official reports when the NC-4 arrives at Lisbon.

The wrecked plane NC-3 has been brought in to the beach, where it is being dismantled, preparatory to shipment to the United States on the tender Melville, say advices received here from Ponta Delgada. Commander Towers estimated to-day that it would take 100 mechanics.

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### COTTON JUMPS \$6 A BALE IN AN EXCITED MARKET

Rise Follows Reports of Big Buying for Domestic Spinners and Good Foreign Demand.

A sensational rapid and excited advance occurred in the cotton market to-day, with all deliveries making new high records on heavy buying. July sold at 30.33 early in the afternoon and October at 29.10, or approximately \$6 to \$6.65 per bale above the closing price of last night.

### BOTH PARTIES TO UNITE ON LUXURY TAX REPEAL

Resolution Withdrawing 10 Per Cent. Levy First Revenue Measure to Come Up.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Republicans of the House Ways and Means Committee virtually agreed to-day that a resolution for repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on luxuries would be the first revenue legislation brought forth at this session. It was said the Democrats would co-operate in its passage. Favorable action in the Senate also was forecast.

Uncle Sam to Build Three Big Artillery Depots. WASHINGTON, May 22.—Construction of immense artillery storage depots at Savannah, Ill.; Port Clinton, O., and Aberdeen, Md., have been authorized by the War Department. The Savannah and Port Clinton contracts will call for the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 each and that at Aberdeen of \$500,000.

### WILSON MAY LIFT WINE AND BEER BAN DESPITE CONGRESS

Having Taken Prohibition Bill by Horns, He's Not Expected to Let Go.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Wilson, having taken the war prohibition measure bull by the horns, will not let go, in the opinion of men close to his Administration. It is characteristic of him to stick to his principles, and, inasmuch as he has declared that he believes the measure which would make the country bone dry on July 1 should be repealed as to wine and beer, the Administration confidants are of the opinion that if the Congress does not heed his advice he will, soon after his return to the United States, declare the army demobilized and thus postpone the enforcement of Nation-wide Prohibition until next January.

It is held by many parliamentarians that the President has the power to do this, irrespective of any action by the Congress. Here are the first paragraphs of the bill which was drawn and amended in the Senate and passed by the House on Sept. 22, 1918, and approved by the President on Nov. 21, 1918: "After May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no grains, cereal, fruit or other food product shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes."

"After June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes, except for export."

The rest of the bill is devoted to terms of enforcement and prohibition of the importation of distilled malt or vinous liquors into the United States after the approval of the act.

REASONS WHY PRESIDENT CAN AND MAY ACT.

Here is the argument of those who believe that the country will remain wet after July 1st, even though the Congress should refuse to carry out the President's recommendation that it repeal or amend the law so far as it applies to wines and beers: The act was a war measure and specifically said so. At the time it was passed the war was on. There exists little doubt now that the war is over. This state of affairs, in the judgment of the Administration insiders, completely disposes of the provision "until the conclusion of the present war." The war concluded, as far as it involved hostilities between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers at 11 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice went into effect.

Germany's threats to refuse to sign the peace treaty are not taken seriously in Administration circles. Therefore, the contenders forecasting probable administrative action point out that the necessity for the measure, in so far as it applied to conditions of actual warfare, no longer exists.

The only excuse for its continuance is that its terms provide it shall remain in force until the termination of demobilization. Now comes Pres-

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### WORLD'S TWO BIGGEST SHIPS IN 'RACE' ACROSS ATLANTIC FINISH TEN MINUTES APART

Leviathan Barely Noses Out Her Rival, the Imperator, in Voyage From Brest.

33,633 MEN IN TO-DAY.

Inrush of Troops on Ten Transports Sets Record for Port of New York.

More soldiers came into New York harbor to-day from France than on any day since the armistice. A total of 27,310 were aboard ships which arrived up to 2 o'clock. Two others were due with 6,000 more. The numbers on the ships which arrived were:

Charleston	1,424	Imperator	3,190
Manchuria	4,784	Leviathan	11,958
Seattle	1,566	Mexican	2,404
Ohio	1,626	Yale	258

The piers at Hoboken were so crowded that the Yale was anchored in the Hudson off Weehawken to wait her turn.

The transports Leviathan and Imperator, the largest vessels afloat, which left Brest on May 15 with more than 15,000 soldiers between them, arrived off Sandy Hook this afternoon ten minutes apart, the Leviathan in the lead. They moved up to Quarantine slowly and carefully through the fog, taking advantage of the peak of the high tide which is needed to allow these gigantic vessels to enter the harbor.

Naval officers never admit that ships race at sea, but the voyage of the Leviathan and the Imperator, formerly sister ships in the Imperial German mercantile service, was actually a race, although the two transports kept a considerable distance from each other most of the way from Brest. When they steamed out of Brest Harbor the 15,000 odd soldiers and 3,500 members of the crews on both ships immediately became partisans, and many bets were made as to which would be first past Sandy Hook.

It would appear that the advantage was with the Imperator, which was only recently taken away from Germany. She was thoroughly overhauled as to her engine and boiler rooms, but she was not changed for transport purposes and therefore could carry only a few more than 3,000 troops in her staterooms and steerage. The Leviathan was jammed with 12,000 troops.

This was the biggest day in the number of troops arriving that New York harbor has experienced since the close of the war. Ten transports, carrying 33,633 soldiers, were scheduled to dock. Extraordinary preparations were made at Hoboken and the receiving camp for handling this great inrush, which was composed of men from scores of organizations who will have to be sorted out and sent to all parts of the country.

But the biggest event of the biggest day in troop arrivals was the close finish between the Leviathan and the Imperator. It was quite apparent that the first of these to reach the entrance to Ambrose Channel would be the first in, because there is not room in Ambrose Channel for these ocean giants to travel side by side or pass

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### HERO WHO SHOT 25 OF FOE QUAILS AT WELCOME ORDEAL

Sergt. Alvin C. York Hides, Blushes, but Can't Escape Tumultuous Greeting.

Sergt. Alvin C. York of the 328th Infantry, 82d Division, who by way of a day's work last fall shot twenty-five Germans, captured 132 more, including a major and other officers and stopped the fire of thirty-five machine guns preparing for a counter attack, was soared speechless to-day when he arrived at the Government pier at Hoboken on the transport Ohioan.

From wireless messages to the transport Sergt. York knew something was going to happen when he landed. He knew the Tennessee Society was going to greet him. But it was not until a tug with fifty or more Tennesseans aboard began circling around the ship down the bay, yelling "York! York! We want York!" did his simple, God-fearing mind grasp the nature of the ordeal waiting for him.

Besides the men and women on the tug there were waiting outside the pier at Hoboken Dr. J. J. Kinf, president of the Tennessee Society; E. A. Kellogg, chairman of the York Welcoming Committee; J. G. Lavender, M. Lewis Meacham and others. If the raw-boned giant could have seen the way the automobiles in which these men had come from Manhattan he would have been more scared still. Each of them was a waving grove of allied flags with the State flag of Tennessee mingled in.

The committee was let onto the pier when the Ohioan pulled in. Joined by movie men, photographers and reporters, they piled on board the transport. Sergt. York was not to be found. Soldiers and officers volunteered to find him, but didn't.

After twenty minutes it was discovered he had locked himself in a stateroom. He wouldn't come out until he was ordered by an officer of the regiment. He poked his bristly

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### ESTHONIANS TAKE TOWN 35 MILES FROM PETROGRAD

Pressing Near Former Russian Capital in Their Advance Against Reds.

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, May 21.—The Estonians, in their campaign against the Bolsheviks, are pushing closer to Petrograd, according to an Estonian official statement received here to-day. This states that the Estonians "near Gatchina" have captured the railway station of Yur'yev, with 700 prisoners. Gatchina is 25 miles directly south of Petrograd.

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### AMERICAN COMMANDER WHO IS READY AT COBLENZ TO ACT IF GERMANS BALK



### CALLS ON WEALTHY TO BUILD HOUSES FOR CITY'S POOR

Frank L. Dowling Wants Carnegies, Goulds, Vanderbilts and Astors to Help.

Manhattan Borough President Frank L. Dowling suggested to the Joint Legislative Committee on Rent-Profitteering to-day that the wealthy families of his city be asked to invest their money in a big plan whereby antiquated tenements would be torn down and model structures erected in their stead. He also suggested that big financial companies be asked what they are willing to do. Said Mr. Dowling:

"My idea would be to have the big money lenders—that is the trust companies, insurance companies, title companies and banks—come here and tell what they are prepared to do toward relieving housing shortage by advancing funds for building operations on the present basis of prices for material and labor. If some plan could be worked out in conjunction with the city authorities to have the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, the Goulds, the Astors and the Carnegies buy up land occupied by old-fashioned buildings and erect modern tenements it seems to me that this would go a long way toward relieving the congestion and stopping unrest."

"Carnegie put a lot of money in libraries. That's all right—a good thing—but people go in there now and sit all day reading and then come out and try to upset the Government. If we could have more modern tenements with rents at reasonable rates and stop building libraries, at least for the present, I think it would help considerably."

"Records show that 60,000 couples get married each year in the city, with some from 35,000 to 40,000 of them in Manhattan. The death rate is 60,000 less than the birth rate a year. The result is bound to be big need for newly established homes in normal times, while now we have the accumulation of four years when building was below normal."

Tenement House Commissioner Mann estimated that there are approximately 21,000 vacant apartments in the five boroughs and that practically all of them are in what are known as old law tenements. That is, (Continued on Second Page.)

### LIGGETT GETS ARMY READY TO ADVANCE BEYOND RHINE; 900 MOTOR TRUCKS CROSS

Troops Holding Zone East of the River Prepared for Quick Action—Threatening Attitude of German Civilians at Coblenz Brings Warning Against Violence.

COBLENZ, May 22 (Associated Press).—Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the Army of Occupation, and Major Gen. John Hines, commander of the Third Corps, who were on their way to London, yesterday were recalled to Coblenz by orders from American General Headquarters.

Nine hundred motor trucks began to move Tuesday night from west of the Rhine to the bridgehead area. The trucks are being distributed to various points of advantage among the troops holding the zone east of the Rhine should the occasion arise for the Americans to start an advance.

### BIG FOUR REJECTS RANTZAU'S CALL FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Announces That All Who Are Convicted of Crime Are to Be Punished.

PARIS, May 22 (United Press).—Replying to the note of the German delegates regarding prisoners of war, the Council of Four to-day announced refusal of Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau's request that war as well as civilian prisoners convicted of crimes should be released. The reply cited the case of German prisoners who murdered a French farmer and his wife. They were sentenced to death, but sentence was suspended until peace is signed. "Justice certainly will not be satisfied if the murderers are reprieved," it was declared.

The Germans asked for alleviation of the conditions of prisoners and interned civilians between the date of the signing of peace and their repatriation. The Council of Four replied they were unaware what "alleviation" was possible, considering the fact that the Allies scrupulously endeavored to observe the laws of war and dictates of humanity.

### PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN ATTENDED BY 100,000 PERSONS

Carry Banners With the Inscription "We Want Only Peace, Bread and Work."

BERLIN, May 22 (United Press).—One hundred thousand Independent Socialists made a demonstration yesterday in the Lustgarten in favor of immediate peace. They bore numerous flags and banners with the inscription, "We want only peace, bread and work."

After they had been addressed by several speakers, the Independent Socialists marched to Wilhelmplatz, where 25,000 Majority Socialists were holding a demonstration against the treaty.

Before the appearance of the Independents, Chancellor Scheidemann, addressing the crowds, declared that "pretent is Germany's only remaining weapon."

The trucks, which have a capacity of from thirty to forty soldiers, are fully equipped. They were taken to concentration points of the two divisions on the east bank of the Rhine. (35,000 men could be moved at once with these 900 trucks.)

Because of increased indications of friction between German civilians and soldiers throughout the American area of occupation, American officers to-day warned the Burgomasters and other German officials that they would be held responsible for any violence or any attempt at destruction of American Army property.

The American officers ordered the German officials to caution the civilians, through the newspapers and otherwise, that resentment displayed by civilians toward the soldiers would not be tolerated and that serious results might follow in the event the Germans persist in the attitude exhibited recently in various parts of the area of occupation.

Reports to American Headquarters show many instances in the last few days that numerous shopkeepers attempted to overcharge American soldiers, and that Germans in the streets were particularly arrogant and refused in many cases to give up half of the sidewalk. The Americans have informed the Germans that the soldiers are instructed to give half of the sidewalk when passing civilians, but in no event 30 step off the walk for German males.

Reports of the attitude of civilians began reaching headquarters a week ago and increased with reports of delays at Versailles, the attitude of the German delegates there apparently generally encouraging many civilians to show a dislike of the soldiers.

Auction sales for the benefit of civilians of abandoned German army material and great quantities of non-military property have been called off until the present situation clears by order of Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the Third Army. American officers say that if the Germans sign the terms, the withdrawal of troops and other parts of the American programme will be carried out just where it was left off on Tuesday.

The recall of Gen. Liggett and Hines is part of the new programme for the American Army in the event the Germans do not accept the peace treaty.

The composite regiment of the Third Army, which was organized for pa-

### THE TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

In the light of the NC-4's successful flight from Newfoundland to the Azores, under Commander Read, it is reasonably expected that he will reach Lisbon safely. If this be the case, Commander Read will continue his personal narrative to The New York World. Commander Read's personal description of his great flight from Newfoundland to the Azores was cabled to The World from Horta and published exclusively by The World on Monday morning last.

On Tuesday and Wednesday morning The World printed exclusive stories from Commander Towers of the NC-3 and Lieut. Commander Bellingier of the NC-1, in which they discussed in valuable detail the course of their flight from Rockaway to Halifax and on to Trepassy Bay.

Had it not been for the unfortunate accidents overtaking their two flying boats, The World would also have received their personal narratives of their flights.

TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS

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